# Anionized Hydrogen Densification Process in Support of Hyperelectrification Fusion Concept of 5 October 2025

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## Introduction

Building upon previously prescribed methodologies for hyperelectrification fusion, a further improvement in yield may be achieved using specifically densified anionized hydrogen, particularly at the focal point of the X-Ray/Gamma emitters.

## Abstract

Given the availability of EM-blocking metamaterials, it should be possible to fill a chamber with large quantities of anionized hydrogen which is stripped of its electrons prior to being deposited into the chamber. Because electromagnetism is not permitted by the metamaterials into the chamber, the protons do not have opportunities to regain their electrons. The protons are prevented from contacting the walls of chamber through the use of a magnetic field. Therefore, the anionized state could be preserved for as long as the metamaterial walls' structural integrity was maintained.

As these gaseous hydrogen atoms would not have electrons, their density could be increased by hundreds of fold versus ordinary liquid hydrogen particularly with the aid of a magnetic field. In the absence of turbulation of the hydrogen, of course, fusion would not occur no matter the proximity or pressure involved and the protons would be positionally stable. They will also decrease in temperature as they are brought into closer proximity (a known behavior of protons.)

As the gamma emission mechanism (ibid.) would be ultra-intense, it would have the effect of rapidly melting if not vaporizing the metamaterial layer preventing EM from being permitted into the chamber, meaning that this layer would not create a practical impediment to introducting our Gamma burst into the chamber. Although the extant mechanism of 5 October 2025 is likely already sufficient to achieved the desired goal, the use of densified anionized hydrogen would dramatically step up the efficiency of the conversion of Gamma into electrons. The compaction of the protons would cause the protons to behave like pellets which are loaded in front of a spring. When electrons begin to enter the system and as the magnetic containment field is suspended, the protons would move with tremendous force. These protons would be moving against a current of incredibly intense photonic energy from the Gamma emitters.

The result of this would be that the fusion of a greater quantity of hydrogen could be achieved over a shorter timescale than otherwise possible given both the greater quantity of hydrogen within the focal area and a conversion of greater efficiency. For a more compact high-yield device, the liquid hydrogen

component could be replaced with a series of these anionically densified hydrogen chambers.

## Conclusion

Although physically more compact, this mechanism would be, potentially, substantially heavier than one which employs liquid hydrogen, at least if maximized yield in the same form-factor is desired. However, if standard yield is considered adequate, then this mechanism would provide strategic yields in a briefcase-sized form-factor.